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of silver, with iron salts, with salts of chromium, and with salts of uranium. He gives practical instructions in regard to the paper to be used, the methods of sensitizing, and the trays and dishes used for the purpose, and describes various forms of printing-frames. He then proceeds to describe the numerous processes that have been suggested, and states their advantages and disadvantages. Formulae which were found not practical, but which are recommended by reliable authorities, have also been given. The patented processes are included, although they cannot be used generally, in order to give a complete review of the subject treated. The first thousand copies of the book are accompanied by ten specimens of heliographic prints, among which the uranium and carbon prints deserve special mention. The first chapters, in which the methods of sensitizing and printing are described, are accompanied by numerous figures illustrating the instruments and processes.

When Age Grows Young. By HYLAND C. KIRK. New York, Dillingham. 16°. 50 cents.

THE author of this work published a few years ago a speculation on the possibility of not dying, in which he undertook to maintain that it was possible to prolong human physical life indefinitely; and now, in accordance with the fashion of the time, he comes before us with a romance in which he maintains the same view. The story has no very consistent plot, but contains a considerable variety of incident of a more or less interesting character. The principal personage in the story, however, who is known as Daniel Ritter, and who is the advocate of the theory of physical immortality, is by no means an agreeable character. He has some pleasing traits, and is gifted with the power of telepathy, on which some of the main incidents of the story are made to turn. But he wishes to obtain twenty thousand dollars in order to marry the girl he loves, and gets it by defrauding an insurance company. As for the possibility of not dying, which "Ritter" maintains, it depends, we are told, on certain conditions. The first is "to believe it possible;" the second, "to be in accord with the Will of the Universe;" the third, "to make the cause of humanity your own;" and "the final step is the triumph of love in life," whatever that may mean. Now, without entering into the biological objections to such a theory, we would remark that the first of these conditions seems to be the most difficult of attainment. We are told by the prophet of an older gospel that if we have sufficient faith we can remove mountains, but the difficulty with most people is to get the faith, and we apprehend that Mr. Kirk's doctrine will encounter the same obstacle. However, if any one wishes to learn about the theory, he will take an interest in reading this book; for it has at least the literary merit of being written in a good style.

The Battle of the Swash and the Capture of Canada. By SAMUEL BARTON. New York, C. T. Dillingham. 16°. 50 cents.

THIS little book is of the "Battle of Dorking" class. It purports to be an account of an attack upon New York by a British fleet in the year 1890, together with other exciting events, including the capture of Canada, which occurred in the same year. The reason for the book's existence, and the keynote of the author's rather lively tune, may be found in the dedication of the volume, which runs as follows:—

"To the senators and ex-senators, members and ex-members, of past and present Congresses of the United States of America, who, by their stupid and criminal neglect to adopt ordinary defensive precautions, or to encourage the reconstruction of the American merchant marine, have rendered all American seaport towns liable to such an attack as is herein but faintly and imperfectly described, this historical forecast is dedicated; with much indignation and contempt, and little or no respect."

The author "makes his title clear" by explaining to those of his readers not familiar with New York waters that the Swash is a straight channel, forming a sort of hypotenuse to the two sides of the main ship-channel, which bends almost at right angles at the south-west spit in the outer bay. The admiral of the British fleet selected this channel as his base of operations against New York. "Blinding buoys," torpedoes and torpedo-boats, dynamite guns and gunboats, submarine boats, and various other devices, played a

more or less important part in defending the city against the enemy. But the most effective work was done by two insignificant-looking boats, — evidently invented by the author, — which involved a new principle of marine warfare as applicable to harbor defence. These boats carried no arms or ammunition excepting a hollow steel ram containing two tons of dynamite. Almost completely submerged, and travelling at a speed of thirty miles an hour, they made for two of the most formidable of the British ironclads. When so close to their victims that there was no risk of missing the mark, the pilots of the boats, the only men remaining aboard, quietly dropped overboard, to be afterward picked up. The rams penetrate the sides of the ironclads, two explosions follow, and there is nothing left of either but fragments. Notwithstanding all this, the British fleet enters the upper bay, and, at the end of two days' bombardment, the Brooklyn navy-yard, the East River bridge, and the lower part of New York City are utterly destroyed.

But the book must be read to be appreciated. It is well written and interesting, and puts into striking form the essence of the many arguments advanced from time to time for "restoring our merchant marine, strengthening our coast defences and the navy, and supplementing the latter by a naval reserve."

More about the Black Bass. By JAMES A. HENSHALL, M.D. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co. 12°. \$1.50.

THIS volume is a supplement to the "Book of the Black Bass," by the same author, who is an expert angler and an eminently practical writer on black bass and bass-fishing. He has thought it best to issue this supplement in a separate volume, letting the original edition remain intact, the chapters in both volumes being so arranged as to agree in number and caption. The plan pursued in the original book, of illustrating the tools and tackle by engravings especially prepared for manufacturers, to illustrate their different lines of specialties, has been adhered to in the supplement.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part treats of the scientific history, nomenclature and morphology, general and special features, coloration, geographical distribution, habits, and intelligence and special senses of the black bass, and on stocking inland waters with them. Fishing rods, reels, lines, hooks, artificial flies, artificial and natural baits, and miscellaneous implements, receive attention in the second part. The third part is devoted to the philosophy of angling, conditions governing the biting of fish, the black bass as a game-fish, fly-fishing, casting the minnow, still-fishing, trolling, and skittering and bobbing. The volume will be welcomed by every genuine angler who "loves angling for its own sake," while even the pot-fisher, who "likes fishing for the spoils it brings," may find in it valuable hints that will increase his income

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

AT last we are treated to a novelty in the way of almanac-making. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the well-known manufacturers of Ayer's sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass., send us their "Almanac for 1889," in the shape of a good-sized book, embracing editions in English, calculated for the various sections of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, India, South Africa, and Australia; also editions in nine other languages. The volume contains, also, specimen pages of pamphlets issued by the company in eleven languages not represented by the almanacs, including Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Chinese, Burmese, and Hawaiian, — twenty-one languages in all. From the preface we learn that no fewer than fourteen millions of these almanacs are printed yearly. A copy of this favorite almanac may be had at your druggist's. It is a species of "yellow covered literature" of value.

— Never without some papers which are sterling contributions to political and social science, "The Atlantic" for January has in this department "A Difficult Problem in Politics," by Frank Gaylord Cook, the problem being how to attain "uniform legislation" throughout the Union; and one of Lillie Chace Wyman's "Studies of Factory Life," this time of the relation of "The American and the Mill." Professor Shaler of Harvard University considers "The Athletic Problem in Education;" and there are papers by Philip Dymond, on "Von Moltke's Characteristics," and by John Fiske, on "Washington's Great Campaign of 1776."